

Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I., SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,011.

The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

12 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1798, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well-selected advertisements and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Prices, \$200 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 6, N. E. O. P., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goffard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McElroy, President; Alex. McElroy, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Albert C. Chalmers, Chancellor; Commander, Daniel P. Hall, Keeper of Records and Seal; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 5, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain—Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets 1st Friday evening in each month.

The McTammany Machine in Action.



Mr. McTammany, the inventor of the McTammany voting machine, has been in this city this week and has had one of his machines on exhibition in the city hall, where it has been inspected by members of the city government, citizens and delegations from surrounding towns. The general verdict is that the machine is all right and that the system is an improvement over the Australian ballot system. It is probable that the special committee of the city council will recommend to the council at its meeting next Tuesday evening to request the secretary of state to furnish the city with ten of these machines, two for use in each ward.

Local Matters.

Newport Band Bazaar.

Masonic Hall presented a very pretty and attractive appearance the past week, the occasion being the bazaar given by the Newport Band. The hall was prettily and tastefully decorated with hanging pictures, etc. On entering the hall on the right a mystery pond, in charge of Mrs. Mulgrew; a lemonade well, which was a much visited place, under Mrs. Stoddard's charge, and a cake table, under the supervision of Mrs. Harry St. Clair, with her assistants, were to be found. On the left were the stalls, which proved one of the best attractions of the week, being managed by Messrs. Charles Hall and Harry St. Clair. On the north of the hall, and directly in front of the stage was the arrow table, over which Miss Fannie Packard presided. Passing along to the east side of the hall was the domestic table, which was filled with fancy articles, bric-a-brac, etc., and was under Miss Howard's management. Next was the candy table, filled with an excellent assortment of the choicest sweets. This booth was in charge of Mrs. Joseph Howard and Mrs. John Taylor. The flower tower, presided over by Miss Weiner, was well patronized during the week and was a very attractive spot. A platform was erected on the south side of the hall to be used by the musicians during the week, and some excellent music was rendered. The shooting gallery was in the room below and attracted a large number each evening. The ice cream room, under Mrs. McDonald's care, and the coat room were much sought after.

The attractions for the week were as follows: Monday evening, Seventh Artillery Band and Newport Naval Reserve; Tuesday evening, Sid Greason's Minstrels; Wednesday evening, Artillery Company and the American Band of Fall River; Thursday evening, Mr. McKenna, the ventriloquist; Friday evening, Seventh Artillery Band. This evening there will be 3 bands, and some excellent music is promised, the Seventh Artillery, Lafayette, of Wickford, and Newport Bands. The fair closes tonight after a most successful and enjoyable week. Articles on shares have been drawn during the week and dancing has been added to the social festivities.

Mrs. Charles S. Williams, as manager, deserves much credit for the manner in which she has worked to make the affair a success; also a word of praise should be given Mr. Joseph T. Howard, who has devoted much time and thought to the fair, and has worked faithfully for its success, both socially and financially.

At a meeting of the City Council held Tuesday a resolution was passed on the recommendation of the City Solicitor declining to pay the salaries of the board of police commissioners, the clerk of the board and the chief of police. It is claimed the late decision of the Supreme Court did not over the full case, and that if the board brings suit against the city for their pay that will bring up the entire matter again before the Supreme Court for a re-hearing. The ground taken by those who are opposed to the payment of these salaries is that the Police Commissioners are state officers and not city officers, therefore the state should pay the salaries.

The Battle Around Newport.

The fall manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron on Monday and Tuesday nights off Newport were exceedingly interesting to the officials, but the general public got little entertainment out of them. The board of arbitration that passed upon the result of the action of each vessel of the fleet was composed of Captains Chadwick, Snow and Stockton, Col. Hasbrouck, Commander Mahan and Lieut. Elliott. By the decision of the board the torpedoing Monday evening of the battleship Massachusetts by the torpedo boat Silhouette stands out as the most brilliant and interesting feature of the naval manoeuvres. The Dahlgren shares in the honor, however, as it is conceded she made a successful attack on the Kearsarge.

In the Monday night battle the submarine torpedo boat Holland did not participate, but she took part the following evening. (Great things were expected of this craft, but practically nothing was accomplished by her. The manoeuvres on the whole, however, were successful and will prove advantageous to all concerned in the game of war.

Rooney-Curley.

Miss Mary Genevieve Curley was united in marriage to Mr. James J. Rooney, at St. Joseph's Church, Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride looked very sweet, being gowned in white. She was given away by her brother, Mr. Maurice Curley. Miss Nellie Meyer, of New York, acted as bridesmaid. Rev. Father Deady performed the ceremony and the mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Curley, of Taunton, a brother of the bride.

After the ceremony a small wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride on Touro street by Caterer Busch.

The popularity of the bride was shown by the many beautiful gifts she received.

Ladies' Auxiliary A. O. H.

First night—Mrs. James J. Sullivan.
Vice President—Mrs. Josephine G. Brown.
Recording Secretary—Miss John M. O'Brien.
Financial Secretary—Miss Della G. Ledy.
Treasurer—Miss Mary Brown.
Seal—Miss Mary Brown.
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Mr. Charles Eldridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Eldridge, of this city, was detached from the Indiana on Tuesday and transferred to the Vicksburg, and will shortly leave for China. Young Eldridge has made an excellent record since his enlistment.

Mr. C. U. Coffin is again in charge of the affairs of the Wickford Line, having fully recovered from his illness.

Rogers High School.

The following list of graduates of this school are now in the various New England Colleges: Harvard, Edward A. Sherman, Senior; Herbert Stockton, Norman M. McLeod, Juniors; H. Barclay Barker, Sophomores; Brown, Fred W. Greene, Jr., William W. Barker, Juniors; Harvey A. Baker, Sophomores; Samuel B. Newton, Nellie H. Bacheller, Freshmen; Wesleyan, Walter N. Hill, Senior; Raymond D. Allan, Freshman; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Grant P. Taylor, George T. Seabury, Kenneth C. Grant, third year; William E. Stanhope, Daniel A. Sullivan, Joseph Aylesworth, second year; John Royal Sanborn, first year; Smith College, Christine McLeod, third year; Catherine McKenzie, second year; Wellesley, Margie Tanner, second year; Wells College, Katherine L. Hill, first year; Harvard Medical School, William A. Sherman, third year; Hamilton T. King, first year.

Collision.

On Saturday last Mrs. J. A. Crone, of Newark, N. J., was coming down Mary street on a bicycle, and in turning into Spring street came in collision with a wagon. She was thrown from her wheel, falling beneath the horse's feet. The wagon passed over her left leg. She was picked up in an unconscious condition, and carried into Franklin's bakery. Although badly bruised, no bones were broken, and with assistance, she was able to reach her lodging place on Touro street.

The Queen Anne Millinery establishment will have their Fall opening on next Thursday and Friday, Oct. 5th and 6th, and as usual their display promises to be one of the best order. Great preparation is being made at this well known house to outdo all previous Fall seasons. Ladies may therefore look forward to the opening, with the expectation of finding their choice in head gear. No cards have been sent out, and the announcement that all are welcome promises to bring a large crowd to Schreier's Queen Anne Millinery establishment on the opening days Oct. 5th and 6th.

On Saturday last the New Yorks won the race in the outer harbor for the Belmont cup, given by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, to represent the championship of the apprentice boys of the North Atlantic fleet. The course was from off the Kearsarge to and around the buoy off Gull rock and return. It was a close race. The Indiana came second, with the Kearsarge third.

Mrs. Clement E. Grafflin is confined to her home on Walnut street with typhoid fever.

The Opening Gun.

The Republicans opened their campaign of 1900 by a rally in the Newton-Borgan hall, Tuesday evening. The hall was fairly well filled and there was considerable enthusiasm manifested for a first meeting. Mr. Harwood E. Read, chairman of the Republican City Committee, called the meeting to order and stated the purpose of the assembly, which was to organize a McKinley-Roosevelt campaign club. Congressman Melville Hall was called to preside and he opened the meeting with a few well chosen and interesting remarks. A committee was then selected to report names for the officers of the club. While this committee was at work short addresses were made by Col. William P. Sheffield, Jr., Dr. Fred Bradley, Mr. Charles E. Harper, Mr. F. P. Garrettson, Mr. Henry W. Clarke, Mr. Eugene Schreier and Mr. John P. Sanborn. The speakers were all given close attention and those present were enthusiastic over the prospects of success in November. The committee after due deliberation returned and reported the following officers, who were all unanimously elected:

President—George Peabody Wetmore.
VICE PRESIDENTS—
Melville Hall, Anthony Stewart,
William P. Sheffield, John S. Langley,
John P. Sanborn, Rev. Henry M. Stone,
John H. Ford, Col. A. K. McManus,
T. Mumford Schuyler, Col. A. Barker,
Frederick Tompkins, F. D. Engerweather,
Theodore K. Gibbs, Rev. George W. Moul,
Col. J. W. Horton, Rev. E. J. Johnson,
George Peabody, Rev. H. O. Gray,
A. C. Lander, Edmund Trevelly,
Wm. P. Sheffield, Jr., R. Sherman,
Harold Baker, Walter Sherman, Jr.,
George H. Norman, Louis L. Lorrain,
Clark H. Burdick, R. D. Morgan,
Thomas P. Peckham, William K. Russell,
Henry Hall, Jr., Dr. Henry C. Coggeshall,
Anthony S. Sherman, Clark Burdick,
George H. Prout, Rev. E. Richardson,
Henry C. Stevens, Dr. M. A. Van Horn,
Levi L. Simmons, Stephen A. Chubb,
William B. Sherman, Charles N. Cottrell,
Joseph P. Cotton, Robert S. Cottrell,
Robert B. Barker, J. M. K. Southwick,
David H. Barker, Charles E. Barker,
Charles E. Barker, Arthur E. Barker,
John S. Coggeshall, James H. Coggeshall,
Charles T. Hopkins, Clarence A. Hammett,
Samuel B. Newton, Herbert C. Newton,
Gordon McKee, George P. Landon,
F. P. Garrettson, Ernest P. Allen,
William P. Hadam, Donaldson M. Bell,
John H. Ford, George W. Moul,
Thomas G. Brown, George W. Moul,
Geo. Norman Weaver, Dr. C. F. Barker,
T. P. Phipps, Robert C. Bacheller,
V. M. Rogers, Eugene S. Langley,
Edwin G. Angell, Theodore M. Davis,
Addison Thomas, Harold King,
John H. Wetmore, Paul A. Andrews,
August McLeod, George C. Taylor,
Peter King, John H. Clarke,
Job A. Peckham, Henry W. Brooks,
George A. Weaver, Abraham Almy,
Leonard E. Rogers, L. T. Burden,
Alexander M. Bell, David H. Allen,
E. M. Nell, William B. Green,
John H. Ford, Fred K. King,
William H. Langley, Samuel McKenna,
William S. Lanyon, Walter A. Wright,
Garfield H. Reynolds, George A. Friel,
John H. Ford, R. E. F. Deane,
C. H. Wrightington, Herbert C. Allen,
Joseph Haire, William D. Sayer,
Wm. H. Sherry, Percy C. Austin,
John H. Ford, Gilbert E. Robinson,
P. Marsh, Philip Stevens,
Reginald Norman, George S. Bond,
William H. Langley, James T. Wright,
A. L. Davidson, James W. Langley,
Frederick Burdick, W. F. Adams,
George E. Vernon, R. A. Russell,
R. H. Sherman, W. W. Heston,
William Hamilton, James H. Barney,
Rev. T. C. McElhiney, Robert B. Barker,
Rev. Henry H. Ford, Charles A. Jorgens,
Rev. E. J. Boardman, Frank G. Miller,
Dr. E. P. Robinson, Fred C. Coggeshall,
H. W. Gillett, Richard Gardner,
John H. Ford, Julius Egge,
Gardner S. Perry, Robert S. Langley,
David T. Phipps, Joseph Barrett,
Benjamin F. Turner, J. Goodwin Hobbs,
Rev. S. R. Jones, J. C. Harris,
Rev. Byron Gunnar, Frank G. Miller,
Godfrey Moffitt, Samuel Powell,
G. H. Willard, Horatio G. Wood,
Wm. S. Sherman, Charles A. Moore,
Robert E. Allen, R. O. Quinn,
Alex. N. Barker, Frank E. Thompson,
James G. Taylor, Andrew J. Holm,
Geo. Nassor, David Stevens,
David A. Patti, James P. Taylor,
Dr. H. E. Derrah, Wm. H. Langley,
Charles S. Newton, John H. Sanborn,
Jackson Carter, Gustave E. Miller,
Dr. Henry J. Rupp, Walter Langley,
A. Russell Manchester, Charles T. Sterne,
Rev. S. R. Jones, J. C. Harris,
Dr. D. P. Acely, Hudson G. Kingman,
Dr. M. P. Wheatland, Col. J. R. Leslie,
M. Callaghan, Robert M. Franklin,
Secretaries—E. P. Landers, Max Levy,
Sidney H. Huxley,
Treasurer—Thos. H. Congdon.
Executive Committee—George S. Brown,
Albert G. Goff, Clarence A. Hammett, A. E. Burdick, Hugh S. Gifford, Frank G. Miller, Dr. D. P. Acely, George H. Logan, Charles J. Schmitz, W. W. Marvel.

Home Circle Club.

The Home Circle Club met at their club room on Monday evening last on Chase street. After the business session was ended the President, Mrs. Rowland S. Langley, announced that the remaining two hours would be spent in a social manner. Through the hospitality of Mr. Archie W. Sleeper the graphophone was enjoyed for an hour, followed by games and a collation.

Geo. P. Leonard died at his residence in this city yesterday morning after a long illness. He has been in the laundry business for many years, and at one time was active in political affairs in Newport. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

The marriage of Miss Maria Gels-wold Gray, daughter of Mr. Henry Winthrop Gray, to Mr. William P. Foster will take place Tuesday, October 2 at Bar Harbor.

The offering on Sunday last at St. Mary's Church for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers amounted to \$2,000.

Colonel William S. Muse, U. S. Marine Corps, is visiting Captain Charles G. Chubb, Aqueduct street. He was formerly stationed here.

Newport County Fair.

Third Annual Exhibit—Visited by Large Gatherings—Excellent Display of Needlework, Painted China, Vegetables, etc.—Awarding of Premiums.
On Tuesday the annual Newport County fair, under the auspices of the Newport County Agricultural Society, was opened at Oakland Hall and was well attended, and the exhibits more than met the expectations of the people.
The Rhode Island College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and the Rhode Island Agricultural experiment station, connected with the college of Kingston, had exhibits of work turned out by students, also of produce raised. The vegetables on exhibit, raised by the farmers on the island, were among the best ever seen, the potatoes being unusually large. The fancy work department went far ahead of any previous year, as did also the department of bread, cake, preserves and canned fruit. Among some of the other exhibits worthy of special mention was the hand painted china by Mrs. Sadie Puddington and Miss Susan P. Swinnerton; the A. C. Titus Company of coaches, rugs, etc.; the Newport Dry Goods Company, of furniture, rugs and carpets. The George A. Weaver Company also had an excellent display of goods.

Dancing was held each evening in the hall, music being furnished by the H. K. Howard orchestra.
The superintendents of the various departments at the general exhibition at the fair were as follows: Vegetables, William T. and Walter A. Sowle; fruit, Walter B. Chase; family productions, which includes exhibits of cake, bread, pies, canned fruit, butter, etc., Mrs. George E. Sisson; domestic manufactures, which includes needle and fancy work, Mrs. J. O. C. Peckham; children's fancy work, in which children of fifteen years of age and under have competed, Mrs. William P. Manchester; flowers and plants, Miss Anna Chase; art, Oscar Miller; poultry, B. Earl Anthony.

The premiums offered were awarded as follows:

Flowers and Plants.
COLLECTION OF COLOR—
Fish scale, Begonia—1st premium, Mr. T. P. Durfee; 2nd premium, Mrs. Josiah Gifford; 3rd premium, Mrs. May Malone.
Collection of Dahlias—1st premium, Miss L. H. Durfee; 2nd premium, Mrs. E. L. Barker.
Collection of Gladioli—1st premium, Mrs. Wm. T. Sherman; 2nd premium, Mrs. Alonzo Pierce.
Potted Fern—1st premium, Mrs. Geo. A. Brown; 2nd premium, Mrs. R. S. Peckham.
Asparagus Fern—1st premium, Mrs. R. S. Peckham; 2nd premium, Mrs. Bessie Weaver.
Potted Fern—1st premium, Mrs. M. A. Field; 2nd premium, Mrs. E. R. Anthony.
Potted Plants—1st premium, Mrs. Wm. T. Sherman; 2nd premium, Mrs. Alonzo Pierce.
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TEMPERANCE NOTES

WHISKY IN THE ARMY.

The Argument That Soldiers in Hot Climates Need It Is Refuted.

One Capt. Woodruff, of the medical department of the army, is an advocate of whisky for soldiers in hot climates. His experience, he says, has convinced him, against his will, that it is a preventive of many of the ills that are common in the tropics. Experience is of that kind of tricks that are hard to kick against, but, after all, a good deal of experience is misleading. A man may declare that he has found that corn meal, as an exclusive diet, is the best feed for the dairy cow, but he has found nothing of the kind. Science is against him; general experience is against him; common sense is against him; and all these are against the man who has made the wonderful discovery that the soldier in hot climates needs whisky. British troops in Africa are not allowed whisky, and seem to stand a hot climate better than ours. Stimulants, at best, are simply a lash that goads nature to extra exertion. If under any circumstances they may be useful the danger from their use is so overwhelmingly greater than any benefit that could be derived from them, that no prudent physician, in or out of the army, should ever recommend them. A typical western "rough rider" once said to the writer that he had ridden his horse into a saloon in a frontier town, drew his pistol, and threatened to shoot any man in the place who did not step up to the bar and drink; he had danced upon a piano in a public resort, and being unable to get as much "amusement" in that way as he craved, secured an ax and chopped the instrument in pieces, ultimately paying \$500 for his peculiar sport. "But I have not touched a drop of whisky for eight years," he said, "and if you do not think that that requires courage, more courage than it does to shoot Indians, considering the class of men with whom I associate, you have no comprehension of the struggle in which I am engaged." It is this struggle, incomprehensible to those who have never been engaged in it, from which every human being should be saved, if it is possible. When men, doctors or others, talk of dealing out whisky to young men, they are playing with lighted matches about a powder magazine; they are digging graves for men of promise and paving the way to the ruin of homes and the breaking of loving hearts. Whisky has been no friend to the human race.—Agricultural Epitome.

RUSSIA'S HARD TASK.

Trying to Restrict Sale of Liquor and Thus Mitigate Excess Drinking Therefrom.

For many years the Russian government has been laboring and discussing means to diminish the almost universal use of liquor among the laboring classes. According to Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg: "One of the first steps toward preventing the unrestricted sale of liquor was to confine its sale to places where food was required to be furnished with each order for liquor, in order to prevent taking one drink after another without food; severe penalties were also provided for selling on credit, for receiving articles in pawn for drinks, or for bartering spirits for produce or stolen property. "The receiving of stolen property entailed the loss of license, and provisions were made for closing public houses that evaded or violated the laws. The government established a number of shops in various parts of cities for the sale of vodka, brandy, and spirits in corked bottles. The number of these shops is regulated by the population. The license was increased from \$77 to \$556 for public houses, which reduced the number one-half. "Under the present system the government dictates the quantity and quality of spirits manufactured, purchases a large percentage of the output, and permits the sale of the surplus, under proper regulations, for manufacturing purposes, with the intention of furnishing the consumer with pure spirits, thus mitigating and preventing such abuses as are directly attributable to the excessive use of bad liquor, and improving the morality and prosperity of the masses. "In 1893 the amount of capital employed was \$115,200,000. There were 1,351 brandy distilleries, 232 spirit distilleries, and 27,120 places where distilled liquors were sold. Besides this, fermented liquors were sold at 14,699 saloons. The bottling was carried on at 337 storehouses. The sales amounted to \$1,003,732 gallons, the gross receipts being \$117,326,270, the expenses, \$36,594,570, and the excise duty \$84,117,503. The net income to the government from sales were \$16,737,501."

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

Pathetic Story of Janie—How Intense Passion Wrecked Her Life and Ruined Her of Heaven.

In the Christian Citizen we find this pathetic story: Janie was as bright and sweet as a girl of 15 summers could be. The pet of the family, the favorite at school, the leader in the social circle and the pastor's most trusted helper. How could she be other than bright and happy? Never a cloud arose to darken her sky. All things conspired together in her favor. Young, cultured, refined and good. Who ever met such a combination of graces in the same individual? Of course, Janie had admirers; but sensible girl that she was, this did not turn her head. Only one among the many who wooed on her was encouraged in the least. Gerald, a noble, manly, generous, high-toned young gentleman from the neighboring county had won her affection. The day for the marriage was set. Invitations sent out, preparations all made, congratulating friends had gathered, the marriage supper prepared, the family pastor had arrived, all things were ready. With happy hearts they awaited the arrival of the bridegroom. Presently a companion of the groom drove up to the gate; without tethering his horse he came up the walk to the piazza and called for the minister. The veteran of the Cross came to the door, but with the keen eye of the man who are accustomed to read men's thoughts he read of sorrow and awe to the young man's countenance. The story was soon told. Elated with the prospect of such complete happiness, Gerald had "taken a glass" with

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his friends. Under the effects of the stimulants he was remarkably hilarious, vowing that his favorite horse could outrun the wind. He undertook the task of proving it. Road did not well, but at a turn in the road Gerald lost his balance, fell to the earth and died instantly. The aged servant of God sighed deeply—then a silent prayer to Him who is the comforter of all sorrowing hearts. Then with fatherly tenderness he called Janie to another room, knelt by her side and asked for grace to sustain her in this hour of double grief and disappointment. Janie listened as one who dreamed. Never a word did she speak. The old man who had been the one to comfort many of his flock in the day of bereavement read in her face the tokens of resignation to God, together with determination to do. For a moment he was puzzled, then he placed his hand tenderly on her head and inquired: "My child, what is it that you have decided to do?" "I will spend my life in fighting this fiend who has robbed me of my earthly happiness."

Taking her hand in his, he prayed God's blessing upon her. "Then go to your room, my child," he said, "and I will send your parents to you."

Years passed by. Many were the victories scored by the temperance organization of which this strangely quiet little woman was the leader. Her name was spoken through the land as a leader in all crusades against rum. The years passed on and she grew more Christ-like in her daily life. It was a quiet Sabbath morning; all nature seemed aglow with life and happiness. The flowers bloomed fragrantly; the church bells chimed softly; the great organ's solemn tones could be heard at a distance, stirring the holy emotions of the human heart. This appealed to Janie. Slowly she wandered out into the cemetery and stood once more by Gerald's tomb. All absorbed in her own thoughts she did not notice the approach of a messenger. Turning to see what it was, she was astonished to see her brother whom she thought to be in Columbia, where he was staying temporarily as a member of the general assembly. "Why, John, what is the matter?" she exclaimed. "Sister, Dr. Long has delirium tremens."

"Oh!" exclaimed Janie. "Dr. Long?" repeated her brother, "has delirium tremens and has killed our father!"

Slowly a strange, incomprehensible look came over her face. Her hands dropped helplessly to her side. "I can do no more. Oh, I am so tired. John, take me back to mother."

These were her only utterances. John carried her to the home—reason never returned. The few remaining years of her life were spent in the state asylum for the insane.

How long—oh, how long! shall this curse continue to break the hearts of our people?

A squadron of hussars hid tobacco in their breasts for smuggling purposes. Every man of them was seized with headache, vertigo and vomiting.

WHISKY DID IT.



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PROFITING BY THE EXIGENCY.

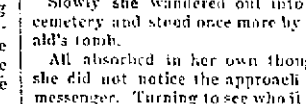
"At last the wolf is at the door!" "Well, coax him in, and we'll eat him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After a preacher has made a married couple one they each immediately set to work to find out which is the one.—Kansas City Times.

FEED CRIB FOR CALVES.

An Excellent Plan for Dairy Farms When the Young Animals Are Confined in Pens.

Where calves are confined in pens the plan shown in the cut for feeding and watering will be found convenient. Two slots are cut in the side of the pen, each just wide enough to admit the calf's head. In front of is a box fitted with a division, one end being fitted to receive a pail.



FEED CRIB FOR CALVES.

while the other is open to receive grain or hay. For older calves that are hitched in stalls the same plan is useful. In this case the box in front could be continuous, having divisions as shown in front of each stall, with similar openings for the youngsters' heads. The calves could be tied to a stanchion behind the openings. Such a plan permits leaving a pail of water constantly before the calf, a desirable feature in the care of young stock, as they need to drink more frequently than older animals.—N. Y. Tribune.

MILKING BY MACHINERY.

A Problem That May Well Engage the Thought and Ingenuity of Dairy Engineers.

One of the reasons stated in the reports from creameries as to the reason of the decrease of the production of milk was the fact that farm help that should and could milk was so hard to get; that farmers were reducing their dairies, getting along with as little help as possible, with only their own immediate family, and therefore the number of cows that were being milked is gradually being lessened.

Within the past few years there have been devised and talked of through the dairy press "milk machines." That any of these have been practical and come into general use is not a fact, but that a demand exists for a milk machine that will do the work properly, right and at a reasonable cost, is also a fact that is believed by a great many interested in the dairy industry. There is usually action among practical mechanics, that when the world needs an improvement in machinery, some inventor finds it out. Finds the way to do it.

So with this great need of a milk machine to keep the dairy industry in line, to increase the amount of milk that will be placed upon the market whether in the shape of a raw product or finished, we have faith that some inventor will out of the many plans that have been devised, perfect a milk machine and will do the work sufficiently well to bring it into general use.

Our dairy engineers may well take up this problem and give it their thought and attention, so that we may expect in the future something in this line that will be up to the needed requirements.—National Rural.

COLOR OF THE SKIN.

It Really Indicates Nothing Although Some Buyers of Cows Pay Attention to It.

The color of a cow's skin is a thing that counts for much in the estimation of many purchasers of dairy cows. Especially in the case of the Jersey it is believed that a yellow skin indicates much yellow in the milk in the way of cream. But when we get down to reality and away from fancy we are compelled to acknowledge that the yellowness of skin indicates nothing; and that color of the skin does not denote high breeding. Some of the best Jerseys have skin that is nearer white than yellow. There may indeed be a connection between the color of the skin and the color of the milk, but there is none between the color of the skin and the amount of butter fat in the milk. There is, however, a value in a yellow skin as well as in a yellow butter, because people have a fancy for the yellow color in both, and are willing to pay more for a cow that has a yellow skin than for a cow with a white skin. For this reason it is best to breed in the color where it can be done without sacrificing something else.—Farmer's Review.

IVORINE

Washing Powder

24 OZ. PACKAGE

The fact that Ivorine is made by the proprietors of Williams' Famous Shaving Soaps is a sure guarantee of its superiority.

10¢

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Practical System of Instruction Adopted by the Bureau of Public Road Inquiries.

The office of public road inquiries at Washington has adopted a practical method of instruction in road building. Good roads are always the forerunners of great improvements in local conditions, and the people cannot too quickly be taught how to build and care for them.

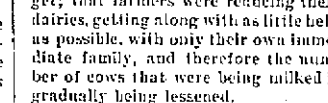
The plan adopted by the office of public road inquiry of the department of agriculture is to teach by example. Object lesson road work has been done at New Jersey agricultural college, Rhode Island college, University of Tennessee, and at Clemson college, South Carolina. Concerning the work at Clemson college, we quote from a report: The office of public road inquiries sent a special agent to the college to supervise the improvement of this road and at the same time to promote among the college authorities and students an increased interest in road improvement. A series of illustrated lectures on road making were given, and the lectures were supplemented with practical demonstrations of how good roads ought and ought not to be built. The road leading from the college to Calhoun was macadamized to a depth of 9 inches and to a width of 9 feet. In order to test the various kinds of material found in South Carolina, and to teach the students how to utilize these materials to the best advantage, the following experiments were made: First, gneiss surface on telford foundation; second, quartz on telford foundation; third, gneiss on macadam foundation; fourth, quartz on macadam foundation; fifth, gravel on macadam foundation; sixth, coat of sand on clay foundation. Experiments 1, 3, 4 and 5 were the most successful. The surface of samples 2 and 4 have not yet been consolidated, and it is believed that much of the material will be crushed by the wheels of vehicles and washed away before a smooth, hard surface can be obtained. Smooth, hard and durable roads are the results of 1, 3, 4 and 5.

These practical experiments, by showing what can be done with the materials which abound in the state but which have not heretofore been effectively used, it is believed will result in a more general use of stone, gravel, sand and clay, as well as the employment of modern labor-saving machinery in the construction of improved roads. The students took remarkable interest in the work, and many of them were led to realize that there is a large field open to them, and that they can, with profit to themselves and benefit to the state, very properly devote much of their time and attention to this subject.

QUICKLY MADE CRATES.

How to Make Shoe Boxes Available for the Rapid Handling of Fruits and Potatoes.

Shoe boxes are the right shape and size for crates, just as they come empty from the shoemakers. Cut out two strips



CRATE FOR GARDEN TRUCK.

on each side and put a cross partition in the middle, and the crate is complete. This will prove very useful in handling the fruit crop, or for potatoes, etc. A short strip of wood with the under surface cut out for the fingers, nailed to each end, will prove convenient when handling the crates.—Orange Juice Farmer.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Why Every Citizen and Taxpayer Should Be Interested in the Good Roads Movement.

Martin Dodge, director of the office of road inquiry, department of agriculture, stated to the industrial commission that road building had become a matter of great public interest and there was a general demand for good roads. His suggestion was that good roads should be built and the expense divided equally between the government, the state and the towns benefited by such improvement. Mr. Dodge gave the results of experiments which were tried in Maryland, estimating the cost of hauling loads in short hauls by animal power at 26 cents per ton per mile. He claimed that a system of good roads in the country would do away with many of the inequalities under which farmers now labor. He had learned by investigation that where governments had a large number of men to take care of, whether convicts or standing armies, their services had been utilized for the construction of good roads. He instanced the roads of Rome, which were built by slaves, and the Siberian roads, which had been constructed by Russian soldiers. Mr. Dodge gave it as his opinion that there are two measures which would assist to bring about improvements in good roads to an extent where the public is sufficiently benefited—the reduction of the cost of material and the utilization of labor that could not be otherwise employed.

THE WAR AGAINST VICTORIA.

It is reported from Vienna that one of the scientists there has discovered that all the bacteria in milk may be easily killed by means of electricity, and a very moderate current at that. It is declared that the treatment is simple. This is of immense value to the human race, if true. It means that milk can be sterilized without the application of heat. It would not only place in the hands of dairymen the means of making better butter, but it would make the pasteurization of the private milk supply popular, thereby decreasing all the diseases whose germs are carried in the milk.

OLD LADY (sternly). Is there a bar attached to this hotel, young man?

Sunmer Hotel Clerk. No, ma'am, but we can send out and get you anything you want.—Philadelphia Press.

Charles M. Cole,
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BACON
ARE CURED FROM R. I.
PORK AND CORN COB
SMOKED, AND ARE
THE BEST.
For Sale at
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BEST VARIETY.
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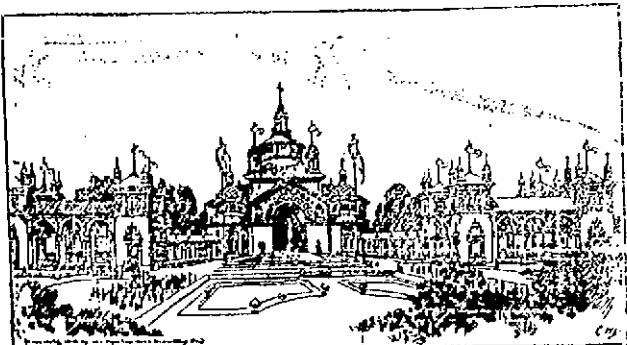
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A FINE HORSE SHOW.

PLANNED TO PLEASE THE VISITORS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

A Field Day For the Fashionables. Exhibits of Horses of All Breeds. The Interest of Leading Breeders and Associations Entitled.

A Horse Show of the fashionable kind, with all the embellishments that society can bestow upon it, will be one of the features of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year.

It is planned upon the lines observed in those well known society events of a like nature held annually in Madison Square Garden, New York city. Metropolitan society is regularly thrown into a flutter of excitement as the time approaches each season for these picturesque events, and the great Garden takes on a festive air that is not rivaled again throughout the year.

Society then shines resplendent. Popular conversation is upon the comparative merits of favorite animals. The decorations of the person and of the building and the attire of devotees suggest the horse. The newspapers talk horse and the whole metropolitan gaze is turned to the high bred animals whose proud pedigrees become as familiar as the biographies of statesmen at election time.

It is expected to make the great horse show to be held in the fall of next year at this Exposition quite as spectacular and interesting as those held in New York. On this occasion the finest bred animals of the Americas will be brought together to compete for honors and the favor of the public.

The show will be held in the Stadium, which is to be the great show place of the Exposition, having seats for more than 10,000 and a track a quarter of a mile in circumference. While a general display of horses will be made at this show, of particular interest will be the animals adapted to the uses of fashionable society, such as saddle horses and ponies, tandem drivers, hunters, jumpers, polo ponies, coupe and coach horses, four-in-hands, trotters and runners. The show will include many costly equipments and novel turnouts that are used with the finely bred animals that will be brought forward to delight the public eye.

Superintendent F. A. Converse of the Live Stock Division has planned to accommodate 1,000 horses in the exhibit of American bred animals. The breeds that will be represented are Standard-bred, Thoroughbred, French-coach, French trotter, Cleveland Bay, Oldenburg, etc. Irish, Hackney, Morgan, Arab, Paint, Chesapeake, English shire, French draft, Friesian, Fench, Shetland ponies, Andalus and Jennets.

This will be the occasion for bringing together the finest animals bred on the western continent. With the trolley car and the automobile have relieved the horse of much of his drudgery, he continues to occupy a distinctive field of work in the general economy. The tendency of the times, too, is to produce better animals.

The show will have to a large extent gone out, and scientific breeding is replacing the common stock with horses of higher intelligence and efficiency. The experience of many breeders during the introduction of the trolley car and the flooding of the market with cheap horses was discouraging, and a large number turned their attention to other lines of work.

The situation, however, is considerably improved, and prices are again more nearly what they should be. The interest in breeding is regulated by the pecuniary reward, and the improved demand lends a new attractiveness to the breeding and training of horses. The demand for horses in cities continues brisk, particularly for draft animals such as the Clydesdale and the Percheron, and for gentlemen's driving and coach horses.

The Live Stock division of the Pan-American Exposition will offer to breeders an opportunity to place before the public high bred, stylish, good acting horses with a view of showing what particular crosses are advantageous in producing such animals. Experiments have been made with a view of producing large standard bred horses with the most admirable results.

Another feature will be an exhibit of horses adapted for cavalry purposes. The extraordinary demand for cavalry horses within the last few years has brought to the attention of breeders the wisdom of producing a type of animals having the qualities that the cavalry service requires. Not only has the demand been very large for the United States army, but foreign buyers have frequented the American markets and purchased many animals for the armies of other countries. Several large breeding establishments are already turning their attention to the raising of cavalry horses. With the great number of horses that will be brought together at the Pan-American Exposition the visitor will have an opportunity seldom equaled to make a particular study of this line of breeding.

Superintendent Converse is in correspondence with the entire 28 National Associations whose members are engaged in sheep breeding and wool growing. He reports that every association, without exception, is much interested in the Pan-American Exposition and that it will contribute exhibits to the show which will take place in September.

A strong feature of the sheep exhibit will be in the middle wool class, in which merino is the first consideration and wool secondary. This class includes Shropshires, Oxford, South-downs and like breeds. The exhibits of these breeds will be exceptionally large. The classification of sheep includes some 14 breeds. Some of them are new to America, such as Tunis, Suffolk and the Highland Black Face. These new breeds will be particularly interesting on account of their novelty.

The Highland Black Face is a well known breed in Scotland, but in America there are comparatively few flocks. Wool growing is carried on in nearly every part of the United States, the business being particularly adapted to rough and mountainous districts where the steep hillsides and mountain pastures can be utilized. The exhibit of sheep will therefore come from nearly every state in the Union and will include about 1,500 of the finest bred animals. The exhibits of imported sheep will be made only by American breeders, the rules requiring that the stock shall have been in the possession of exhibitors at least 60 days before the date of the entry.

The display of swine to be made in the latter part of September will include representatives of 12 breeds. Among these will be the new breeds known as Suffolks, Victorias and Tamworths. The Tamworth stock is bred to some extent in Canada, but is practically unknown in the United States. While swine growing on an extensive scale has been confined largely to the corn belt, it is becoming a profitable industry among dairymen. It is particularly so in connection with cheese making, the byproducts furnishing an economic and suitable food for swine.

A special exhibit will be made of breeds adapted for the production of bacon. The secret of "fattening hogs lean" is the one that swine growers are striving to learn, and this exhibit will be judged with special reference to their bacon producing qualities. It is expected that not less than 1,500 animals will be shown in the exhibit of swine.

MARK BENNETT.

FOR THE GRANGERS.

A Headquarters For Patrons of Husbandry at the Buffalo Exposition.

The Executive Committee of the New York State Grange visited Buffalo recently to make such arrangements as might be possible for a Headquarters for the Grange upon the Pan-American Exposition grounds. The New York State Grange is doing itself to be occupied in a room in the position of host toward the members of the Grange throughout the United States who might visit the Exposition. In addition to this the New York State Grange alone comprises a membership of 60,000, so that the convenience and comfort of the members of the Order in the State of New York alone were deemed worthy of special attention on the part of the Executive Committee of the Grange.

The Executive Committee stated to the Grange that an effort would be made to bring to the attention of the Grange, so that it may be known to all Grangers that a Headquarters for the National Grange upon the Exposition grounds will be provided for its members. This will be very pleasant news to all members of the Grange.

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Exhibit of Fences. A display of interest to every progressive farmer at the Pan-American Exposition will be the variety and methods of farm fencing. Barring the old stump fencing of pioneer days and the stone walls of New England, a great variety of fences will be shown.

Before and After.

I thought you said you had only a platonic affection for him. True but that was before he asked me to marry him. —The Chicago Post.

The women have a great deal to say about the necessity of a young married woman "beginning right with her husband," as if she ought to go at him like a horse trader goes at a young colt. —Acheson Globe.

Old Friends.

Snarley. Old friends are the best. You. They are if they don't get rich for you. —Syracuse Herald.

A Lively Function.

City Editor. How did we come to get scooped on that fire early this morning? Night Assistant. There wasn't any here to send out on it but the society reporter.

City Editor. Well, why didn't you send him?

Night Assistant. I did, and he merely turned in half a column of names of those present. —Philadelphia Press.

The One Who Was Left.

"I'm no kicker," said the man as he sat down on the embankment. "I'm a perspiring face with a ragged handkerchief, but when I think of Tim O'Connell, I can't help but feel like a young man." "You're right," said the man who was left. "I did, and he merely turned in half a column of names of those present." —Philadelphia Press.

Good Cookery

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OLD TIME RECIPES.

By Louis Role.

If there are any distinctively American dishes they are those prepared by recipes used in New England years ago. Consult those authorities and you will find the use of ginger one of the most common, but of about one hundred of these old time recipes that have come under my observation I have selected the following I know to be excellent and append them with some hints for their use.

If in making ginger bread the dough becomes too stiff before it is rolled out, set it before the fire. Snaps will not be crisp if made on a rainy day. Ginger bread and cakes require a moderate oven, snaps a quick one. If cookies or snaps become moist in keeping put them into the oven for a few minutes. Always use molasses, never syrup. Soda is used to act on the "spirit" of the molasses. In making the old fashioned, soft, square cakes of ginger bread put a portion of the dough on a well-floured tin sheet, roll evenly to each side, trim off evenly around the edges, and mark off in squares with a floured knife or wheel cutter. In this way the dough may be softer than when it is necessary to pick up to remove from board after rolling and cutting. Always have the board well covered with flour before rolling all kinds of soft ginger breads, as they are liable to stick and should always be mixed as soft as they can be handled.

PEACH PIE.

Line a pie plate with puff paste, fill with pared peaches cut in halves or quarters, well cover with sugar, put on upper crust and bake; or make as above without upper crust, bake until done, remove from the oven, and cover with a meringue made with the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth with two tablespoonsful powdered sugar; return to the oven and brown slightly. Canned peaches may be used instead of fresh in the same way.

OYSTER CANAPES.

Finely chop a dozen oysters, put them in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of cracker dust, or finely grained bread crumbs, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, and one-half a teaspoonful of thick cream. Season with salt and pepper, stir the mixture over the fire and let it simmer a few minutes. Cut some slices of bread about one-fourth thick, butter them and put them on a hot dish. Pour over the mixture and serve at once.

PUMPKIN PIE.

Stew pumpkin (cut into small pieces and pared) in a half pint of water, and when soft mash with potato masher very fine, let the water dry away, watching closely to prevent burning or scorching. For each pie take one well beaten egg, half a cup of sugar, two tablespoonsful pumpkin, half a pint rich milk, and a little salt; stir well together and season with cinnamon or nutmeg. Bake with an undercrust in a moderate oven.

GINGER DROPS.

Half a cup each sugar and butter (creamed together), a cup of molasses, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and cloves, two tablespoonsful soda dissolved in a cup of boiling water, and two and a half cups of flour; add two well beaten eggs the last thing before baking. Baked in gem tins or as a common ginger bread, and eaten warm with a sauce, they make a nice dessert.

SPONGE GINGER BREAD.

One cup sour milk, and one of molasses, half a cup of butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful of ginger and flour enough to make as thick as pound cake; put butter, molasses and ginger together, make them quite warm, add the milk, flour, eggs and soda and bake as soon as possible.

SOFT GINGER BREAD.

One and one-half cups molasses, one-half a cup each of brown sugar, butter, and sweet milk, one teaspoonful each of soda and allspice, and half a teaspoonful of ginger; mix all together thoroughly, add three cups sifted flour and bake in shallow pans.

GINGER COOKIES.

One egg, one cup sugar, one cup of molasses, one tablespoonful soda and one of vinegar, flour enough to roll. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

GINGER SNAPS.

Two cups of molasses, one of lard, one tablespoonful each of soda and ginger, flour to roll stiff. Roll out, cut and bake quickly.

FOR YOUR SCRAP-BOOK.

Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

LAMB CHOPS SAUTE WITH PEAS. Trim the chops neatly and evenly, place in a frying-pan, with a little butter, season with salt and pepper, and fry to a nice brown; when done arrange on a platter, alternating each chop with a nicely-browned piece of toast. Strain the water off a can of French peas, put in a pan with a piece of butter, season with salt and pepper, stir until hot and pour in the middle of the platter.

APPLE MARMALADE. Take green fruit, sour, equal quantities of apple and sugar, and cook the apples (a peck before they are cored) with a little water and two lemons. When thoroughly cooked sift, add sugar, boil fifteen minutes and can. This is much better than the ripe fruit, and it looks clearer. Common sour apples that are juicy, or crab apples, are the best for this.

CARVAGE COOKED IN MILK. Chop half a head of cabbage, put into a stew-pan, cover with water and boil until tender. Then drain off the water, add a half cup of milk, a half cup of butter, and a half cup of sugar, and cook for five minutes.

OLD ZEALAND SAUCE. Put in a saucepan a scant half cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of good vinegar and half a cupful of water. Let them come to a boil and stir in two well-beaten eggs. Stir until it comes to a boil and add a little water. Season with salt and pepper. This salt is excellent with boiled codfish, either salt or fresh.

MOCK DUCK. Take a round of beefsteak, season with salt and pepper; prepare a dressing as for a turkey, spread over the steak, roll and sew it up; fasten three or four slices of fat pork on the roll with tooth-picks; put in the oven and roast. Bast often. This dish is hard to distinguish from duck.

Corrected. City Editor. Evidently you didn't get a copy of view of Newbush's summer place.

Requester. Not very close. Why? City Editor. You refer to it as "a prominent middle pile," whereas it's a frame house.

Reporter. Is it? Just as sure as "middle pile," then, and insert "wood." —Philadelphia Press.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

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AGENCY OF A. J. SHERMAN,

MERCHANT'S BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES, heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written in this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made: Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, Queen Ins. Co. of London, Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester, Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London, Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the highest standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Singapore Ins. Co. of N. Y.	\$2,000,000
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	\$2,000,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia	\$2,000,000
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	\$1,000,000
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	\$1,000,000
Guarantee Ins. Co. of London	\$1,000,000
Providentia Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	\$1,000,000
Maritime American Ins. Co. of Toronto	\$1,000,000
Parish Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	\$1,000,000
Queen Ins. Co. of London	\$1,000,000
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	\$1,000,000
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh	\$1,000,000
Northern Assurance Co. of London	\$1,000,000
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10 Quart Dish Pan	50c.
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2 Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2 1/2 Quart Sauce Pans	21c.
3 Quart Sauce Pans	24c.
4 Quart Sauce Pans	28c.
5 Quart Sauce Pans	32c.
6 Quart Sauce Pans	36c.
7 Quart Sauce Pans	40c.
8 Quart Sauce Pans	44c.
9 Quart Sauce Pans	48c.
10 Quart Sauce Pans	52c.
11 Quart Sauce Pans	56c.
12 Quart Sauce Pans	60c.
13 Quart Sauce Pans	64c.
14 Quart Sauce Pans	68c.
15 Quart Sauce Pans	72c.
16 Quart Sauce Pans	76c.
17 Quart Sauce Pans	80c.
18 Quart Sauce Pans	84c.
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are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

Telephone 272.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, September 29, 1900.

"IF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WISH HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME. I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID OF IT."—HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN., SEPT. 16, 1899.

The population of Woonsocket is said to be 25,201 as against 20,830 in 1890, an increase of 25.40 per cent.

Says an exchange: Another "last survivor" of the famous Six Hundred that charged at Balaklava has died and is added to the list of 40,000 "last survivors" who have died previously.

Mr. Bryan admits that he was responsible for the ratification of the Paris Treaty; yet he also wishes it distinctively understood that he was not responsible for the ratification of the Paris Treaty.

The Bryan mob which attempted to injure, if not kill, Gov. Roosevelt at Victor, Col., Wednesday, will not help his cause any throughout the country. It will take more than a mob of howling miners to disturb the lions of San Juan.

According to the report of the Grand Sire at the meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows the order has increased in the past year 42,660. The total membership under the jurisdiction of the sovereign grand lodge December 31st, 1899, was 1,063,672.

It matters little to the great mass of the American people whether Roosevelt rode up, crawled up, or walked up San Juan hill, since he got there. Come to think of it there is considerable "get there" to Teddy. And he is going to "get there" on November 6th.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at its late meeting in Richmond appropriated \$1500 for the Texas sufferers and an appeal will soon be made by all the Grand Masters to the Order at large for contributions for their suffering brethren and their families in Texas.

Bryan is staggering as usual under a multiplicity of issues that do not fit all parts of the country. He can not talk free silver in the East; he dare not press anti-expansion in the West; he fears to dwell on free trade in the manufacturing districts, and the "consent of the governed" is an expression non grata in the South.

The following towns in this State have made application for the McLain Voting Machine to use at the coming election: Woonsocket, Cumberland, North Smithfield, Portsmouth, Jamestown, East Greenwich, and Warwick. The Cities of Providence and Pawtucket have appointed Committees to consider the subject of using them in their places.

The Democrats held their State and Congressional Conventions in Providence Thursday. They were slimly attended, Newport being the only town in this county fully represented. The following gentlemen were nominated for Presidential Electors: Ex Gov. John W. Davis of Pawtucket, Joseph J. Manning, Central Falls, Ex. Lieut. Gov. W. T. C. Wardwell, Bristol, and Charles Gorman of Providence. For Congressmen, First District, Charles E. Gorman, Providence, Dr. L. F. C. Garvin, Second District.

It is reported that a great international hotel company has just been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$15,000,000. The purpose is to operate hotels in all the leading resorts of the country. They propose to operate all the hotels at Atlantic City and one hotel in each at Cape May, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Saratoga, Newport, Adirondacks, Bar Harbor, Thousand Islands, New York, Washington, Chicago and other cities. The scheme is a big one if it can be carried out.

Mr. Bryan ran across a startling block the other day in Morgan's Grove, W. Va. Philip Jackson, a colored Democrat, presented Mr. Bryan with this pledge and asked him to sign it: "I do not countenance the Jim Crow law or any other measure that discriminates against any American citizen on account of color."

The great champion of the brown man in the Philippines refused on the ground that he did not want any new issues injected into this campaign. Bryan's tirades in regard to the government without the consent of the governed don't work well down south where four-fifths of the colored men are disfranchised. His white supporters don't like that kind of talk.

A Boston Herald correspondent has travelled through all the states west of the Missouri River and his decision is based on the best information attainable, that there is a growing trend of sentiment towards the Republican party. He regards California, Kansas, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming as absolutely safe for McKinley. The sixteen states west of the Missouri River have 101 electoral votes of these McKinley got but 15 in 1896 and Bryan 86. He says that it is a fair conservative estimate to say that McKinley will get 37 of these votes this year, with thirteen more doubtful. These, added to the 271 McKinley received in 1896, will make 288, which is very close to our estimate of last week.

Here is one of Bryan's prophecies made in 1899, and readers can judge for themselves how much of it has come true: "If McKinley and the Republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased, hard times will come upon us, and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up; mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders; shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use; thus will ruin, want and misery be with us." And yet the man who made all those false predictions four years ago is before the people again asking for their votes, on the same platform with the same tale of woe.

The Case Well Answered.

MY DEAR BOY: So your employer, Mr. Skinner, says that "The Philippines ought to have their liberty and United States soldiers ought to be in better business than making war on an innocent people and strangling the life out of a new republic."

Since Mr. Skinner has put in a nutshell the substance of Mr. Bryan's speech, I shall dispose of Mr. Bryan and the whole anti-imperialist crew in answering Mr. Skinner.

1. Our soldiers are not strangling the life out of a new republic, for the very good reason that there never was any republic in the Philippines. A republic is a government by the people through their chosen representatives. The people of the Philippines never were consulted about the so-called Filipino Republic. Its head was a tricky young Tagalo, named Aguinaldo, who proclaimed himself Dictator and endeavored to make himself so by force of arms. Republics are not governed by a dictator. The form of government which took the place of a constitution in the so-called republic was a lengthy personal decree of Aguinaldo himself. It was not a republic but a despotism which he sought to establish. The people of the Philippine Islands are made up of many different tribes, Negritos, Tagalos, Moros, Visayanos, and more than fifty others. These tribes are separate in blood, sympathies, and to a large extent in language. In addition to them there are thousands of Spaniards, Germans, Americans, and people of other nations who are resident there, and whose persons and property are to be protected. In addition to all these are large numbers of Mexicans, people whose mothers were native Filipinos, but whose fathers were Japanese, Chinese, or Spaniards.

There is no probability that one-half or one-third of all these vast numbers of people would consent to be governed by Aguinaldo and the Tagalo tribe which he represents. Many of them would certainly fight against him. The abandonment of the islands by the United States army would mean, not liberty to the people, but war among themselves, resulting in either despotism or anarchy.

2. The United States has never made war upon the Philippines. We have not even been engaged in war, offensive or defensive, against the Philippines as a people. The Philippines number probably ten millions of people and two millions of men capable of bearing arms. If they were united in war against us, the little army which we have there would scarcely be a circumstance in their way. But the majority of the Philippines are a quiet, docile people, not disposed to fight and not engaged in the insurrection now practically quelled. Aguinaldo had comparatively few supporters outside of his own tribe, the Tagalos, who comprised probably one-tenth of the whole mass of Filipinos. He, in his mad effort for absolute rule, attacked the forces of the United States, and we were compelled to quell the insurrection.

3. The United States troops are in the Philippines for the protection of the people from murder, rapine and misrule, and for the preservation of law, order and property rights. For many years there have been robber bands in the mountains, who would from time to time light down upon the villages and rob and murder the people. The Spaniards paid no attention to the interior, but protected only the coast. Last spring one of these bands attacked a Filipino village and, in addition to the robbery and killing, carried away thirty Filipino women to the hills. Two companies of U. S. soldiers pursued them, attacked and dispersed the band, and restored the women to their friends. We are bringing to these islands true liberty, "liberty protected by law."

4. The possession and control of these islands came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought. They are ours by treaty, and a treaty which Mr. Bryan approved. We are responsible to the nations of the earth and to the Judge of all the earth for their care. We accept the responsibility in the fear of God and the love of humanity. I may not live to see it, my boy, but if you live twenty years you will see the most marvelous development in the world's history in the Philippines. Good roads, good schools, the development of agriculture, manufactures and mining, the introduction of American push and energy among the people, railroads, and a hundred other means of transformation. You will see there twenty millions of contented and prosperous people who will rejoice in their liberty and their privileges and be proud of their relations to the greatest of all nations, the United States of America. And then, my boy, every Democrat in America will swear that he always was in favor of that thing and that he was ever an expansionist of the first water.

YOUR FATHER.

The Democrats of Providence propose to run Daniel L. D. Grainger for Mayor this year. He has been the City Treasurer for many years, and the mention of his name has so frightened the Republicans that they apparently do not dare to put up a candidate against him, so they propose to let him have the field alone.

Col. John C. Wyman of Central Falls, one of the best known men in the state died Thursday aged 79 years. Col. Wyman has long been known as the silver-tongued orator of Rhode Island. He was the executive commissioner of the World's Fair for Rhode Island, which position he filled with great credit to himself and honor to the state.

Women Who have the Blues

Despondency in women is a mental condition directly traceable to some distinctly female ill. Well women don't have the blues, but comparatively few people understand that the right medicine will drive them away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

overcomes the blues, because it is the safeguard of woman's health.

It regulates the entire female organism as nothing else does. When the dragging sensation and the backache go, the blues will go also.

Read the letters from women appearing in this paper—women who have tried it and know. There are a million such women.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1900, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 29.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of storm wave to cross continent 30 to October 2, cool wave October 3 to 7.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about October 7, cross west of Rockies by close of 8, great central valleys 9 to 11, eastern states 12.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about October 7, great central valleys 9, eastern states 11.

Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 10, great central valleys 12, eastern states 14.

No great importance is attached to this disturbance. The storm will be large but of no great force; temperature will average above and the cool wave will not bring very low temperatures.

Temperature of the week ending October 8 will average above normal and rainfall below.

About date of this bulletin weather will be generally cool with light snows falling in northern states and scattered showers in south.

October promises two great extremes in temperature. One great warm wave will pass meridian 30 about 14 and a great cool wave about 22. First half of month will be dry. Most rain and snow will fall from 15 to 24. Last week of month dry.

I am not indulging in prophesying the coming to be the coldest winter for many years. We will have some very severe cold waves similar to the hot waves of the past summer but it will not be continuously cold.

Several thaws will come and this is the worst feature of the winter as it may damage wheat and will make the cold waves more disagreeable.

The most severe cold waves will come in January and February, the latter month bringing the worst part of the winter.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Miss Ellen F. Mason her cottage on the easterly side of Gibbs avenue, known as the McGee cottage, in Mrs. James Hopkins of Philadelphia for the season of 1901.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Arthur Astor Carey his villa on the northerly side of Narragansett avenue, known as the Carey place, to E. R. Swayne of New York for the season of 1901.

DeBlois & Eldridge have leased for Mrs. C. C. Perkins her cottage on Bellevue avenue, known as "Villius" to Mr. Wm. P. Thompson of New York, for the season of 1901.

"Hunting and Fishing in the South."

A book descriptive of the best localities in the South for various kinds of game and fish. The game laws of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, the States penetrated by the Southern Railway. For all information call at Ticket Office, 271 and 115 Broadway, or address Alex. S. Thwait, E. P. A., 1155 Broadway, New York City.

20th Century Exposition

Boston, pre-eminently the best city in this country for a first class Exposition, is preparing to present to the people this fall the grandest and most complete display of products ever gotten together in one hall. Mechanic Building has long been famous for the elaborate displays made therein, but never has it been as completely filled as it will be at the Merchants and Manufacturers' 20th Century Exposition, which opens its doors to the public Monday, Oct. 1, and continues for four weeks. Every corner and niche in the great building, including the basements, will contain something of interest to the people. Special and novel features strikingly original will create a furor of public interest.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Dr. J. C. HALL & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. A. Cheney for many years, and he is a reliable man, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. W. & T. TRACY Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. A. LINDSEY & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's family pills are the best.

Furnished Cottages

on various parts of the island

FOR RENT.

Apply to H. S. MILLIKIN, Block Island, R. I.

Washington Letter.

American Troops to Withdraw from China Chairman Babcock and Vice Chairman Hull in Washington—Ex-Representative Dungan Making a Tour—Hon. M. S. Quay Declined to Talk—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee—Postmaster General Smith Speaks—Mr. Thomas Lowry.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1900.

If any of the European governments that are greedy for Chinese territory flung them together, they know better now. They also know that President McKinley's idea of how to do a thing is to do it. This information was given them in the latest diplomatic notes from this government, which informed them that the American minister had been instructed to make the preliminary arrangements for negotiating with the peace envoys of the Chinese government. It was at the same time made public that the American troops in China, excepting a strong guard for the legation, would at once be withdrawn. This government had given its willow allies a hint several weeks ago that although it would prefer to act in concert with the other governments in a settlement with China, it was prepared to act alone if necessary. The differences between the powers as represented by Russia, which wishes to withdraw from China, and Germany which wishes to stay and impose conditions which will bring on a war, satisfied this government that it was time to act, and it has done so, and there isn't the slightest doubt that its action will be commended by public sentiment in this country.

Chairman Babcock and Vice Chairman Hull of the republican Congressional Campaign Committee, are in Washington for the purpose of conferring with Representative Loudenslager, who has charge of the Eastern work of the committee. Mr. Babcock, who has a record of never having made a mistake, in predicting the result of a Congressional campaign, says the republican voters have it in their power to retain control of the House; that there is no need for their making converts, if they will only get out their own full vote. He says the only danger lies in the belief of republicans that the party is so sure to win that there is no need for them to work and to vote—a belief that every republican who holds should at once get rid of.

Ex-Representative Dungan, of Ohio, who was on the stump for Bryan in 1896, is now going over the same ground, making McKinley and Roosevelt speeches. He began a stump tour of West Virginia, Saturday night. In a speech to the Kentucky Republican Association, of which he is a member, an Appointment Clerk Langley, of the Census Bureau, said: "I do not know what Gen. Yerkes will do when he is inaugurated governor, but if it was me, my first official act would be to pardon Caleb Powers." The applause which greeted the remark made it plain that the sentiment was endorsed by the audience.

Hon. M. S. Quay has been spending several days in Washington. He declined to talk for publican about his campaign for the Senate, or about the National Campaign, further than to say that he expected to be elected to the Senate, and that he saw no cause for republican alarm or doubt about the triumph re-election of President McKinley.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has secured a special rate for western voters, of one and one third fare for return tickets from Washington to the railroads, and expects to get the same concession for voters in the eastern states.

Postmaster General Smith, who went to West Virginia last week to make a couple of speeches, says he found nothing approaching apathy among the republicans of the state. On the contrary, he says they are conducting an aggressive and active campaign, and expressing absolute confidence that the state will give McKinley and Roosevelt a larger majority than it gave Mr. Kinley and Hobart, in 1896, and that the legislature will be republican and Senator Elkins re-elected. Mr. Smith is speaking in Ohio this week.

Mr. Thomas Lowry, Minnesota member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee, has gone carefully over the political situation in his section and says that outside of Illinois, which the tremendous foreign population of Chicago makes a doubtful political battleground, the republicans have no cause for anxiety about the North West, as Minnesota will go republican and send a solid republican delegation to Congress, and Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana will all certainly go republican. Mr. Lowry says his information from west of the Mississippi is most encouraging. That California, Oregon and Washington are certain to go heavily republican on the expansion policy of the administration, which is bringing them so much direct benefit; that Montana is doubtful, with excellent chances for republican success on account of the Clark-Daly fight; that Colorado, notwithstanding its big Bryan majority in 1896, is debatable with an even chance for republican success; that Utah and the Dakotas and Wyoming are reasonably sure to go republican, with a probability of being followed by Idaho. Mr. Lowry is not so confident about Nebraska and Kansas going republican as some other republicans are, but is afraid that local pride will keep them in the Bryan column with diminished majorities.

What Joseph Was.

The Sunday school teacher had been telling the class about Joseph, particularly with reference to his coat of many colors and how his father rewarded him for being a good boy, for Joseph, she said, told his father whenever he caught any of his brothers in the act of doing wrong.

"Can any little boy or girl tell me what Joseph was?" the teacher asked, hoping that some of them had caught the idea that he was Jacob's favorite.

"I know," one of the little girls said, holding up her hand.

"What was he?"

"A tattletale!" was the reply.—Haltimore News.

Youthful Strategy.

"Harry," exclaimed the little boy's mother, "if you don't stop pulling that cat's tail I will pull your hair and give you a chance to see how you like it yourself."

Harry ceased for a moment and then said:

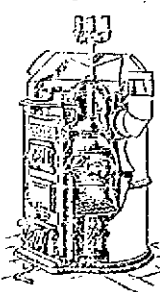
"Ma, please give me a quarter."

"What for?"

"I want to get my hair cut."—Chicago Times-Herald.

This Furnace

stands preeminent among the many good ones.



The Splendid Construction of the steel radiator gives enormous direct heating surface.

The Triangular Gate is strong and easy to raise. The doors with lever handles are models of convenience. The Patent Registering Damper saves coal and is a word-of-mouth device for keeping a continuous fire.

Estimates free. Catalogue upon application.

GLENWOOD FURNACE.

Walsh Bros., Newport, R. I.

To Farmers.

Mr. Taylor will be glad to hear from any Middletown or Portsmouth farmers who have Farms, to rent, as he has enquiries from parties some of them desiring to hire, and others to buy.

Please apply AT ONCE to

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REAL ESTATE AGENT.

124 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone No. 319.

Marriages.

In this city, September 28th, by Rev. E. H. Porter, James Henderson Buchanan to Mary Ann McKenzie, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, Sept. 21, Matilda M., wife of Henry Gladding.

In this city, Sept. 22, John Edmund, son of Edward F. and Charlotte R. Sullivan, aged 6 months.

In this city, 27th inst., Harold Spencer, infant son of Frank and Alice Harney, aged 5 months, 15 days.

In Johnston, Sept. 25, John T. Drury, infant son of Mary and Patrick Drury.

In Tiverton, Sept. 24, Mary L., wife of Gen. W. Thayer, in her 4th year.

In Providence, Sept. 21, Geo. Smith, 72, 21, 8, Unwedded Whitford, 70, 21, 3rd dist. 3, Burial, 73, 21, Charles R. Richardson, 31.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1900.	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.	High water.	Low water.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	10:15	11:15
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	10:15	11:15
25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	10:15	11:15
26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	10:15	11:15
27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	10:15	11:15
28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	10:15	11:15
29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10:15	11:15
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10:15	11:15

First Quarter 1st day, 4 h. 11 m., evening.
Full Moon 1st day, 5 h. 51 m., morning.
Last Quarter 5th day, 11 h. 51 m., morning.
New Moon 24th day, 5 h. 51 m., morning.

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Mr. Hazard acts as administrator of estates; also as guardian and trustee.

SIMEON HAZARD.

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Newport, R. I.

Telephone 325.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. D. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR NERVOUSNESS. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS.

Schooner Shelogan, a packet plying between Providence and Block Island, struck her starboard bow on a ledge off Wickford, R. I. She is being unloaded, and is in a sinking condition.

The cornerstone of the new public library and Masonic building at Guilford, Vt., the gift of Everett C. Benton of Boston, was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies.

Rev. Samuel Russell was ordained to the ministry at the Ruggles Street Baptist church, Boston. Mr. Russell has received a call from the People's Baptist church, Manchester, N. H., to which charge he will soon go.

Charles B. Kimball, a carpenter, fell from a roof at Salem, Mass., and was almost instantly killed.

The postoffice department announces the advancement from the fourth to the third class of the postoffice at Belmont, Mass.

The 11th annual assembly of the Pythian Slateshood of Maine was held at Westbrook. The reports showed a net gain of 37 for the year, with a present membership of 2153. Petitions for eight new assemblies are now out awaiting action.

The chief consul of the L. A. W. of Rhode Island for 1901 will be Percy A. Harden. There will be no opposition. Frank T. Sibley is named for vice president.

The new hall of the Warren lodge of Masons was dedicated at Amesbury, Mass., with appropriate exercises.

Franklin J. Pratt, aged 12, died at Greenfield, Mass., after an illness of five years. For many years he had been an active Democrat in western Massachusetts. He was collector of internal revenue during President Cleveland's first administration.

A fire of unknown origin resulted in the total destruction of a large boarding stable at Hartford, and 40 horses perished. The loss is \$10,000.

The unusual occurrence of the laying of two cornerstones for one congregation took place at Greenwich, Conn., one being the cornerstone for the \$10,000 church of St. Mary's parish, which is to replace a church burned in the spring, and the other being the cornerstone of a \$20,000 parochial school for the same parish. Bishop Tierney officiated at the ceremonies.

John H. Kaelher, aged 22, was fatally injured by falling from a trestle being built at Hartford.

At Willimantic, Conn., Duysrode Duchanno, aged 62, was accidentally drowned. John Holtham, the oldest fisherman in the region of Lake Memphrigoog, was drowned near Newport, Vt. He led a secluded life in a hut.

The cornerstone of the new St. Mary's Catholic church of West Quilley, Mass., was laid by Archbishop Williams of Boston, with appropriate ceremonies.

Sylvanus G. Davis, a ship carpenter, 52 years old, committed suicide at Bath, Me., by hanging, while suffering from despondency.

Miss Frances K. Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Crane, and niece of Governor Crane of Massachusetts, was married at Dalton, Mass., to Samuel G. Colt, son of the late Justice Colt. Among the guests were many prominent society people of Massachusetts and other states.

H. H. Campbell, a millionaire attorney of Boston, who has been spending the past year in Prescott, Ariz., died unexpectedly of consumption.

John O. Wilson, one of the original trustees of the Morse Institute, at Natick, Mass., and who for 29 years has served on the board, has given \$5000 to the Morse hospital for use

The Way To Do It.

This new story of Abraham Lincoln is from Eben Holden:

"My son," he said, taking my hand in his, "why didn't you run?"

"Didn't dare," I answered. "I knew it was more dangerous to run away than to go forward."

"Remember me to a story," said he, smiling. "Years ago there was a butler in Sangamon County, Illinois, that had the reputation of running faster and fighting harder than any man there. Everybody thought he was a terrible fighter. He'd always get a jump on the man; then he'd catch up and give him a kicking. One day he tackled a lame man. The lame man looked him in a twinkling."

"Why didn't you run?" somebody asked the victor.

"Didn't dare," said he. "Run once when he tackled me and I've been lame ever since."

"How did you manage to kick him?" said the other.

"Well," said he, "I had to, and I done it easy."

"That's the way it goes," said the famous president, "ye do it easy if ye have to."

He reminded me in and out of Horace Greeley, although they looked no more alike than a hawk and a hand-saw. But they had a like habit of forgetting themselves and of saying neither more nor less than they meant. They both had the strength of an ox and a little vanity.

Mr. Greeley used to say that no man could amount to anything who worried much about the fit of his trousers; neither of them ever encountered that obstacle.

Minister Wu Ting Fang will present in the October Century "A Plea for Fair Treatment" in behalf of his fellow-countrymen. This is one of half a dozen articles in the same magazine in which the Chinese question will be treated, directly or indirectly.

Bishop Potter writes on "Chinese Traits and Western Blindness"—the first of a series of travel sketches and studies.

Farmer Hayrake's Idea.

Miss Border—I've just received a letter from my sister, who is in London. She says she expects to be presented at court next week.

St. Hayrake—Well, I do hope they will acquire her.

Easily Forgotten.

"Can't you remember the principal acts of your various mayors?" asked the man who was trying to compile a history of the city.

"Yes, very well," apologetically replied the old citizen. "Our mayors are so short lived you know, they don't make much impression on the memory. They go in one year and out the other."—Chicago Tribune.

The Very Reason.

"Dolly, what made you have flies on your hat? They'll be out of style in a few weeks."

"How many you are, Polly! You asked me a question and then answered it yourself."—Chicago Record.

None to be Married.

Tress—Were there any marrying men down at the shore?

Jess—Yes; it was awfully aggravating.

"Aggravating?"

"Yes; there were four ministers and two justices of the peace there."—Philadelphia Press.

A Clean Question.

Tommy—Did you do much fighting during the war, pa?

Pa—I did my share of it, Tommy.

"Did you make the enemy run?"

"You're right, I did Tommy."

"Did they catch you, pa?"—N. Y. World.

A Bachelor's Saying.

A bachelor says that women laugh when they can and weep when they will.—Chicago Daily News.

Different.

Stanley—Don't you think Henpeck has a wonderful control over his voice. You—No; but his wife has.—Baltimore American.

Impolite Janitor.

"Can I take my wheel inside?"

"I should think you could with that mouth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Excusable.

Customer—Have you any dates.

Lazy Clerk—We ought to have some round here somewhere. I'll see if I can find 'em.

(Several minutes later.) Haven't you found them yet? Surely if you have any you should know it.

"I know I ought, lady, but I've got an awful poor memory for dates."—Philadelphia Press.

Just in Time.

He—They say it takes three generations to make a gentleman.

She—Your grandson will be all right then.—N. Y. World.

Hamburg has Little Sunshine.

Hamburg had 82 days in 1899 when the sun was not visible at all. There were in all 1,567 hours of sunshine, or 400 hours less than in Heligoland.—N. Y. Sun.

No Chance to Quarrel.

"I like to hear a man speak well of his wife," she said.

"Who's been doing it now?" he asked.

"Mr. Brown," she answered. "I heard him say that no man could quarrel with such a wife as his."

"Oh, yes," he said. He explained that to me on the way. He says her ability to talk prevents the possibility of any man's getting in a word of controversial nature."—Chicago Post.

And After That She Was Quiet.

Mr. Hubbsley—I don't see how you can sit there claiming that the baby takes after you.

Mrs. Hubbsley—Why, everybody says she's the very picture of me.

Mr. Hubbsley—That's all right, but here she is nearly nine months old and doesn't say a word.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Inside the GOVERNMENT MONEY Vaults in Chicago



Money to Move the Crops.

Everyone knows that it requires a great deal of currency to pay off the harvest hands in the great west; but few people appreciate the significance of the term "money to move the crops." This phrase, however, is often used by officials at large banks and by the employees of the treasury department. The first of August is about the time when the small country banks, upon which the farmers depend for their "harvest money," find it necessary to "buy" coin. Their orders begin to pour into the subsidiaries through the great banking institutions of the city. At this time of the year the treasury employees are kept more than usually busy. Every express train which leaves Chicago for the west takes bags upon bags of silver and gold from the treasury and this institution in turn orders vast sums of money from the treasury at Washington.

If one could secure a bird's eye view of all these shipments and could really see the money in its flight, the sight would indeed be a marvelous one. From every available source he would see the currency of the east flowing into the treasuries as in a hopper—only to be counted, sorted and sent westward in orderly streams. Each railroad would be a path for the shining metal, and each country bank the terminus for a tiny rivulet from the main stream. It is well known that in the east one seldom sees a silver dollar. Bills of small denominations are almost the only currency used. In the west this condition is largely reversed. A Californian accepts without hesitancy a gold piece, no matter how badly worn, but looks with suspicion upon a piece of paper money which has one end torn off. On the other hand, in the east, one cannot get rid of a gold piece that is not new and shining, while a bill that is not more than two-thirds destroyed passes readily.

Counting Uncle Sam's Money.

It was the writer's privilege to visit, a few days ago, the Chicago treasury.

The currency was already "on the move."

One of the employees who has been in the service of the department for 16 years pronounced this year as unprecedented in his experience as far as the activity of the currency is concerned. Of course the department was making preparations for the great additional demands which it was expected would be made upon them by the country banks throughout the west, but they had also been kept particularly busy filling orders which have nothing to do with the "movement of the crops."

"The fact is," said the cashier, "they have kept us on the jump all the year. The volume of business during the last fiscal year has been in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000."

"Those men," said he, pointing to employees who were industriously counting the money contained in the great bags which had that day been passed in through the windows, "come pretty near knowing from experience what it means to count and sort from \$5,000 to \$35,000 a day for each man! Notice how rapidly that man is counting those times! And yet he is expected to detect and throw out every coin that is punched or is otherwise defaced so that it cannot be passed. It takes him about an hour and 20 minutes to sort and count \$1,000 worth of times. Not only that, but he is personally responsible for every spurious coin which passes his hand undetected. If the times are new he is able to count \$1,000 worth in 45 minutes. The man who works on the dollars counts and sorts about \$6,000 an hour. None of these men work more than six hours a day. The work is very trying, and they are glad to quit when their time is up."

Must Watch for Bad Money.

The same rule which applies to the men who count the silver coin in the subsidiaries of the United States applies to those whose business it is to count and sort the paper money. That is, they are responsible for all counterfeit pieces which pass their hands. "One of our clerks here," said the cashier of the Chicago treasury, "has two little memoirs in the way of counterfeit bills which passed through his hands as genuine. They are for \$100 each. These, with two others, were not detected by him, and some of the same bills even escaped the experts at

Washington. Luckily, our clerk knew where two of them came from and lost only \$200, instead of \$100. It is the business of this clerk to sort out all bills that are torn or badly worn. We return to Washington daily bills representing sums of from \$50,000 to \$250,000. The "life" of bills of given denomination is a curious study."

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Profit in Book Auctions.

The book publishers from the east who have been exhibiting their wares at the Palmer house, Chicago, in what is known as the Annual Book Publishers' fair, find that the Chicago trade is particularly dull this year. The people of Chicago are too busy with the Chinese problem, the presidential campaign and the weather to buy books of any kind. This state of affairs has led the publishers to seek out other buyers, than those who comprise the regular trade. The other day a publisher who had just sold a lot of books which his firm had on hand for some time, after hugging himself over the achievement, remarked:

"Did you see those fellows? They are the auction book sellers. The scheme which brings them thousands of dollars is comparatively new in the west, so far as books are concerned. I believe it originally started back in England. You know some of those old English carls owned magnificent libraries. Well, occasionally one of these collections would come under the hammer. The books were invariably taken into the country and sold at auction for a good price to people who could scarcely read or write, on the strength of their exterior beauty and of the fact that they had belonged to some branch of the royal family. A similar scheme has been tried with success in this country. New York leading in the enterprise. Of course we have no royal libraries and the majority of our people are educated. Nevertheless there is, in every city, a certain class who will pay three prices for anything, particularly for books, if they can buy them of an auctioneer, believing that they are securing the bargain of their lives."

"Damaged" Book Sales.

"It is strange," said the eastern book publisher, "how easily the American people are humbugged. At spare moments I have made a study of the auction book selling plan, and of the people who assemble to pay big prices for out-of-date dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. The other day a friend of mine, pointing to a set of Shakespeare, asked its price. 'Seven dollars,' I replied. Then he confessed he had paid \$12 for the same thing at the auction sale under the impression that he was saving \$12! Why, those auction sellers come to us, pay our full price for books we are highly glad to get rid of, and then turn around and sell them for double and even more; and when some one bids a particularly high price for one of their books, they stop right there and shove along a dozen or more at the same price, as if they were giving them away. The great thing is to get the people happy. I remember one auctioneer who had been unable to start the sales. Finally, picking up a huge volume of natural history, he remarked: 'There's a book you couldn't lay in Detroit,' then, hesitating a moment he said: 'I mention Detroit, because it is my own home.' After discussing for a time on the beauties of Detroit, he added: 'And if any of you ever come within a mile of my home I hope you will feel at liberty to stay there over night! When the crowd 'caught on' and began to laugh, it was easier to sell books than to keep them. It is reported of one man in the east who made himself wealthy at this business that he used to play the hose on his books in order to have a 'damaged stock' to sell."

Preparing for "Damaged Stock" Sale.

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Women's Dep't.

Merit System for Girls' Reform.

Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, of Los Angeles, Cal., presented a paper on the "Treatment of Delinquent Girls" before the International Prison Congress held recently at Brussels.

Mrs. Mitchell is a trustee of the Whittier State School, and has gained prominence among reform workers for her advocacy of the reformation of wayward and delinquent children. No one knows more fully than the conscientious workers in this field the faults of institutions now generally employed, and the evils arising from the collection of these children in a way but general knowledge toward the over-crowding of these houses and their own customs, which have been found unequal to present-day needs.

Mrs. Mitchell's most notable act, since her appointment six years ago, has been the abolition of corporal punishment in the Girls' Department of the Whittier School, and the introduction of a merit system. This radical change in the discipline of the institution was not accomplished without much opposition from believers in the strap; but the fact that the Girls' Department has emerged from its hopeless condition, and become the acknowledged pride of the institution, is irrefutable evidence in behalf of the innovation. Under this system a girl may earn honorable discharge from the school by good behavior; while demerits cause deprivation of privileges. An occasional season of meditation in a well-lighted, well-ventilated room, with wholesome food, and some reading matter or light sewing during the isolation, have served to correct the most pronounced cases of insubordination.

Women and the Vote Bogey.

In a leaflet called "A Plea for a Little Bit of Common Sense," Lulu Calvert Oberholser says, regarding women's interest in politics:

"You will find [speaking here of Kentucky] the best seats at every political speaking occupied by the flower-laden women, who hang entranced on the words of the speaker, and when the speaker is over, they will find women sitting up late to hear the returns from the various precincts, getting up early to possess themselves of the morning newspaper, and actually losing sleep in the afternoon hours, because of their anxiety over politics. But vote! No, a thousand times no! Never would they do such a degrading, unseemly, unwomanly thing!

"What would be thought of a man who professed to be a reformer in a political campaign, who went to all the meetings, who carried flowers to his favorite candidate, who sat up nights and got up mornings, who was an enthusiastic over politics, but who, when the final hour of the ballot came, skulked back to his tent and said: 'I vote! I vote!' Imagine such a man saying, 'No I can't vote, I'm very much interested in politics, but it's degrading and unseemly and unmanly to vote,' and I won't do it!"

"When a woman is interested in church work, she reasonably and consistently joins a church, attends its various meetings, and votes whenever she is allowed to do so. When she is interested in club work, she joins a club and she votes there whenever there is an officer to be elected, or a question to be decided. If she is interested in temperance work, she joins the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and there again she votes. If she is a King's Daughter or a Daughter of the American Revolution, or a Colonial Dame, still she must vote, and she does vote in all of these organizations, without the slightest remonstrance at the burden of such a trust upon her. Now, if she professes to be interested in politics, the only rational thing that is left for her to do is to join a suffrage association, and insist on having the right to express her vote in politics by casting a vote."

Woman Leads an Indian Exodus.

A despatch from Wichita, Kan., dated Aug. 21, says:

"Ten thousand full-blooded Indians, Ojibwas, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, folding their tents and starting away from the Southwest Territory, Mexico, where they can set up a government of their own, with no Indian agent to bother them. They have secured 6,000,000 acres of land in the State of Chihuahua. They are going on foot and on bicycle, on buckboards and buggies to the promised land."

"This gigantic exodus was caused and will be carried out by the most remarkable Indian woman of the last 100 years. Mollie Big Buffalo, a full-blooded Ponca Indian woman, as beautiful as she is clever, whose word is law among members of all the tribes who are gathering together, is this moving spirit."

For two years she has travelled about in a wagon, quietly spreading the seeds of dissent among her people. She has appeared suddenly at the wild sun dance, and leaping, regardless of custom, into the inner circle, has worked the braves up into a perfect fury with her wild chants and origin! ballads, all relating to the driving back of the red man by the white man.

She keeps herself supplied with the latest available literature and newspapers on the subject.

When the fierce Indian blood rose to such pitch that the braves were ready to go immediately on the warpath against the whites, Mollie turned their wrath by describing the beauties of Mexico, and the freedom to be found there. Her work is now bearing fruit. She has accomplished the wonderful task of persuading 10,000 people to move. The Indians are selling their land for whatever it will bring, and the exodus is going on.

Two years ago Mollie visited the President of the Republic of Mexico, and laid her plan before him. She was favorably received. Six delegates appointed by Mollie returned and reported that they had purchased 6,000,000 acres of land.

Mollie is a graduate of Carlisle, and is well educated. She has visited New York, and can describe the city with wonderful accuracy for one who spent but a short time there.

A Changed Man.

"It's funny how marriage changes a man," said Spriggs' caller.

"Yes," replied Spriggs dreamily. "It used to be that I was devoted to baseball and football and basket ball, and now I give all my spare time to baby's bawl," and he arose hurriedly and went into the adjoining room.—Detroit Free Press.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

One on Him.

"Well, bless my soul!" exclaimed one of the first citizens of Chicago, that busy metropolis on the banks of Lake Michigan. "When did you hit the town?"

"I have not hit it at all!" corrected the man from Boston. "The largeness of the area and the absence of a definite personality preclude such action."

"That's so," assented the Chicagoan, his cordial hilarity a little less marked. "By the way, where are you stopping?"

"I'm not stopping at all, my dear friend."

"Not stopping at all? Why, what the—"

"No, but I'm staying at the Palmer House. Dressed expensive place, I'll say."

"That's so! Well, it's too bad."

"Too bad! How's that?"

"Well, I was going to invite you to come on out and put up at my house while you were in town, but since you're staying at the Palmer House, I suppose it's no use."

And off he walked.—Kansas City Independent.

That Boy.

"Mamma, does money make the man?"

"I am sorry to say it does sometimes, Tommy."

"Money will make a man go anywhere, won't it?"

"I suppose so."

"If it was down in Cuba, would money make a man go to raising mangoes?"

"Don't bother me."

"Do monkeys eat mangoes, mamma?"

"I presume so. I wish you wouldn't talk so much."

"Then, if money makes the man go to raising mangoes, and monkeys eat mangoes, don't the monkeys make the mangoes?"

"Whack! Whack! Whack!—Chicago Tribune.

A "Woman's Rights Person."

An old Virginia gentleman arose in a car the other day and with a great flourish of his stomach hat offered his seat to a beautiful and handsomely dressed woman.

"Take my seat, madam," he politely requested. "The lady demurred. 'Take my seat, I beg of you, madam,' he insisted. 'I could not allow a lady to stand unless,' he added under his breath, 'she was one of those women's rights persons.'"

The lady bristled visibly. "I," she said in a ringing tone—"I am a 'woman's rights person.'"

"Take my seat just the same, madam," said the gallant old gentleman smiling. "You are too good looking to be suspected of it if you hadn't confessed."—Leslie's Weekly.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Contentment is ambition's understatement.

"The only thing that can cure a man of love is to have it bad enough."

Women have more ways of loving than a man, but men have the most love to love with.

Love with a woman has no rival. It is always either the biggest thing or the smallest thing in life.

Down in her heart every woman thinks a man ought to begin proposing to her by apologizing for daring to fall in love with her.—New York Press.

Why the Parson Oot Sardines.

Talk about grief of a real somber hue. An Atchison woman had her preacher invited to a Sunday dinner, and when she went to get the chickens to kill them they had escaped, and the stores were closed.—Atchison Globe.

As to Squinchily.

"Squinchily seems to be a man of considerable versatility."

"He is. He always has a different hard luck story to tell when he comes to me to borrow money."—Chicago Tribune.

Franchises.

Franchise grabbing is distinctly not good form. A franchise should always be taken deliberately between the thumb and forefinger, with the little finger extended.—Detroit Journal.

In the Parlor Car.

"Look at that woman. She has been lying down all day reading a novel of Marie Corelli's."

"Well, maybe it isn't worth sitting up to read."—Chicago Record.

Horrid Fear.

He. Well, the miners have finally gone on strike. That means a coal famine.

She. Gracious. I wonder if it will affect the fire sales?—Philadelphia Press.

Curbing His Conceit.

"It seems to me, Jane, that the baby has an unusually large head. Good deal like mine, isn't it?"

"Yes, but there is nothing in that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Good Scheme.

Mrs. Younghusband. Do you notice any difference in the milk, dear?

Mr. Younghusband. I should say so. This is a much better quality than we have been getting lately.

Mrs. Younghusband. Indeed it is. I got it off a new man, who said he would guarantee it to be perfectly pure. So I bought enough to last for a couple of weeks.

Paris Letter.

Fine Art Display at the Exposition.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Paris, France, September 10, 1900.

For those who are interested in art the Paris Exposition offers a formidable collection of specimens. There are assembled here, as in a gigantic encyclopedia, all the materials saving in the history of art in the past, making its development by stages, and showing in the present by means of comparison between the displays of all races, the dominant thoughts, the modes of expression, and the progress achieved. It is true that these materials are scattered throughout the Exposition. In the Grand Palace of Fine Arts, one can with a single glance embrace the simultaneous effort of nations in what was formerly called the noble art; one can recognize what each people has achieved in painting and sculpture in the last ten years; but the conclusions to be drawn from this examination are incomplete. One must go to the Hotel des Invalides, and from there to the Champ de Mars, and study the collections according to countries and according to classes, in order to obtain the necessary data as to the present development of art and as to the forms it has taken.

The fine arts so called, show only one side of the artistic temperament of a nation. Its natural tendencies, its taste as shown as well, or even sealer, in the special character it gives its work, in the products, of its most humble industries as well as in its creation of articles of luxury, in its decorations for interiors, in the forms given to furniture, in the selections of colors, in the arrangement of designs for carpets, for hangings, for goldsmiths' work, for crockery, for toys. These represent a country much more fully than the fine arts themselves, which often receive their models from foreign countries, are subject to influences and obey fashions in actual contradiction with the genius of their race. Besides, these are usually procured for the richer classes alone, while the applied arts, exploited for the benefit of the masses, received inspiration from them and are modeled in accord with their taste. Much better than painting or sculpture do they show the instinct and the artistic capacity of a people.

In this connection, the artistic development of Germany is especially interesting. With all the wonderful progress made by the country since the foundation of the empire in 1870, art has remained more or less stationary. There remain a number of petty states, principalities, grand duchies, toy kingdoms, which have kept faithful to the past, among other lines, by the maintenance of local schools of art and universities. The latter have been forced to adapt themselves to modern conditions and methods of education; but the schools of art, located for more than a century in the same cities, remote from industrial or commercial centers, have continued to seek models in the past and to avoid contact with the life of the present day.

Add to this lack of a common source of education and to the superannuated instruction given, the differences in races and temperaments of the German people—on the positive, realistic German of the North to the expansive, sentimental German of the South, influenced by the tastes of the neighboring Italy—and the reason for the lack of homogeneous art in the country will be seen.

Among the Representatives of the north, a school only two are worthy of mention—Werner and Vogel. The pictures of the first are noted for the exactitude of the physiognomies depicted. Vogel knows how to use color and his work has marks of distinction; but there is a decided monotony.

Liebermann is of quite a different type. During his long stay in Holland he gained the ability to give an atmospheric quality to his pictures. He gives views of fishermen and laborers engaged in their dreary occupations under the grey sky of Zealand; all refreshingly true and lacking in any attempt at dramatic effect.

The "genre" picture, as shown by Derogier, in Bavaria, appears frequently. The principle on which it rests, which consists in a study of types studied separately and arbitrarily united and grouped, is without authority. There are some notable exceptions in this class among the Germans. Wilhelm Liebsch succeeds in producing studies of colors and lights in which figures play a part, but do not predominate. One of his pictures in the Grand Palace represents a man seated before a window. The curtains are raised and the light falls upon his face. The atmospheric effect is perfect, and one sees the hand of the true artist in every detail. Gottfried Knebel goes a step farther in this direction by making the human figure more necessary on his canvas. He excels in darkened interiors, in which a ray of light is multiplied in dancing reflections on walls and floor. He has exhibited a view of the inside of a church, in this style, that is a work of the first rank.

Herr Lude, of Dresden, paints religious subjects with much skill. He takes his types from the masses, but chooses the models to suit his fancy, accord best or contrast best with the figure of Christ. He clothes them in rags that might be of any age. They resemble the camel's hair robes of the Bedouins, which might well have been worn by the companions of Jesus; but they are also not unlike the tattered garments with which the poor of today cover themselves. In his execution, Lude has returned to Rembrandt's ideas, shrouding in shade all unnecessary details, concentrating the light on the faces, especially on the face of Christ. Above all, he breathes into his canvas that motive of charity and pity, differing from that of the Evangelists but partaking of their depth and ardor, that inspires the world today.

Max Klinger, of Leipzig, has also the ambition to represent religious subjects. He seems to have one of the most elegant temperaments that has appeared in Germany in twenty years, but he does not find his best form of expression in painting. His engagements derive their power from the very qualities that injure his canvas: originality of design, roughness of style, strength of execution. In the completed pictures, the attitudes are convulsive, the types hideous, the coloring atrocious. It is impossible to give an idea of his Christ, or of the glaring effects he produces.

Poor Henpeck.

"Have you noticed whether the leaves are getting red yet?" asked Mr. Henpeck, timidly.

"These are," answered Mrs. Henpeck, calmly turning another page.

Poor Henpeck! Ever since that blissful honeymoon his life has been this way.—Indianapolis Sun.

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Here He Is.

A trace of imbecility? A poppyhead's variety? A sign of humbleness? A posture in society? A want of gentleness? A lump of flesh turned? Some gummiest verbiage? A vein of insincerity? No visible ability? A studied imbecility? An overplus of vanity? An evident fraud? Starch linen in earnest? A dress without congruity? A wit of other days? And there's your answer to a T.—London Answers.

Not Obtainable.

Student. The hair of our heads, even, are all numbered. Buildhead. Well, then I would like to secure a few back numbers.—The Smart Set.

Why She Had None.

"Have you noticed," said the secretary of the meeting to the treasurer, "that the little woman in the corner is the only one who has suggested no beautiful theory of child?"

"Oh, she hasn't any," replied the treasurer.

"How does that happen?" asked the secretary.

"She's married and has children herself."—Chicago Evening Post.

A Justified Pun.

"My mother-in-law has gone to the mountains."

"You look pleased."

"Yes, she'll have to admit she has found something that she can't walk over."—Indianapolis Journal.

Wayside Opinion.

Way worn Walter. I see dere's folt's about Chicago accused of strain' de city water. Day oughter be sent to jail. Soapless Slocum. Sent to jail? Day oughter be sent to some asylum.—Chicago Daily News.

Would Exp. of Chicken as Usual.

Deacon Johnson. It is reported that de ghost ob ole Dan Debe hub bin seen round Kom's Homery's, 't been coop! Parson Johnson (several). Nevah allow dem ignorant Pagan superstitions to get de better ob youah enlightened Christian intelligence. Deacon! Ah will dine wif you next Sunday, as usual, said—Puck.

INDEX WASHINGTON

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MINERS' TROUBLES.

Operators Said to Be Willing to Grant Increase in Wages.

Miners' Union, However, Will Not Be Recognized in Arbitration.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—A railroad official of this city, whose word can be taken as authoritative, but who would not consent to have his name used in connection with the statement, says that the coal miners' strike has been virtually settled. The terms, he added, would be made known, in all likelihood, within the next 24 hours.

"The miners may be said to have won their demands," he said, "with the exception of that which refers to the recognition of their union. This point the operators will not concede, but the strike leaders will agree to a compromise along the lines I have indicated."

While the identity of the person or persons who are said to be at work endeavoring to bring about the immediate and peaceful adjustment of the differences between the employers and employees has not been disclosed, it is openly admitted in authoritative sources that such endeavor is in progress.

President Truesdale of the Luckawanna company is quoted as making such admission, but in what manner or by whom they were being conducted he declined to state.

President Mitchell, the head of the striking miners' organization, expressed the belief that the operators have decided to offer the miners an increase of wages, but he, too, declines to admit whether he possesses any further information on the subject.

From Scranton comes the statement that at a conference of coal operators of that section the opinion is prevalent that the influences at work are of a strong political nature, and that the operators will be obliged to offer the men at least the concession of an increase in wages.

The information upon which the operators base their conclusion that the working influences were political could not be learned.

Coupled with nearly all the reports of a probable settlement of the trouble comes the announcement that the men will be offered an increase of pay, but that the mine owners will positively decline to arbitrate the differences through President Mitchell, or, in any manner, give recognition to the United Mine Workers' organization.

This refusal of recognition, however, will not prove a difficult obstacle to overcome, President Mitchell having expressed his willingness to accept a set

of committees of the employees and the direct employers. If the railroad presidents and others who control the mind accept this proposition, he said, he would waive all claim to the recognition of the union. One condition he exacted, however, and that was that these various conferences should be held the same day and in the same city.

Matters were quiet throughout the strike region yesterday, and the strike forces were increased by the closing of a few mines.

Death Sentence is Pronounced.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 27.—James Howard, charged with being a principal in the assassination of William Goebel, was found guilty yesterday, the jury fixing his punishment at death. Howard did not lose his composure when the verdict entailing for the extreme penalty of the law was read. After the jury had been discharged Howard was taken back to the jail, and here he called for a pen and paper, and wrote a long letter to his wife, during which tears coursed down his cheeks.

Hub to Gochara on Trolley Cars.

New York, Sept. 27.—The party that left Boston Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, to come to this city by trolley, arrived here last evening at 5:15 o'clock in a special car of the Union railway. The party travelled 257 miles. There were three bunks covered by passenger train, and one by carriages. The party will return to Boston by railroad train.

—Put Over to Next Session.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 26.—A grand jury has returned an indictment against Samuel P. Huxford for forging endorsements to two notes of \$500 and \$200, respectively, and for uttering and passing a forged note. The case was continued until next spring, as counsel was not fully prepared. Huxford was taken to jail in default of \$1000 bail.

Yank e Inegously Triumphant.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The jury of final appeal in the exposition awards has finished its work. Amerette received a high total of rewards than any other nation save France, and she also received more rewards in each classification, except grand prizes, in which Germany secured a greater number.

Two Years on Each Count.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 25.—In the Boston and Maine mortgage book fraud case, William Close pleaded guilty to three counts charging him with uttering forged mileage books, and he was sentenced to serve two years in the house of correction on each count.

Census Bureau Announcements.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The population of Gloucester, Mass., is 25,121, being an increase in population of 1470, or 5.93 per cent, from 1890 to 1900.

The population of Woonsocket, R. I., is 23,201, being an increase in population of 7374, or 33.40 percent, from 1890 to 1900.

Miss Hanson Becomes Mrs. Woodford.

New York, Sept. 27.—General Stewart L. Woodford, former minister to Spain, was married to Miss Isabel Hanson yesterday. The wedding ceremony took place in the chapel of the First Presbyterian church. About 60 persons were

Train Broke Apart.—A freight wreck occurred on the Maine Central railroad at this place, eight cars being smashed with their contents. The wreck was caused by the breaking of the train while crossing an overhead bridge. The damage is very heavy.

Asst. and 2 Inspectors.—

Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 28.—The Irish-Americans, lately serving with the Boston police, have been removed from their barracks to the Portuguese transport, to prevent disturbances in the town.

Liquor Dealers Bailed.—

Portland, Me., Sept. 28.—In the superior court yesterday liquor fines were paid to the amount of about \$200, and the defendants defaulted in a number of suits.